

SESSION OF 2025

SUPPLEMENTAL NOTE ON HOUSE BILL NO. 2069

As Amended by House Committee on Health
and Human Services

Brief*

HB 2069, as amended, would enact the School Psychologist Compact (Compact) to facilitate the interstate practice of school psychology in educational or school settings.

Purpose (Section 1)

The Compact's purpose would be to facilitate the interstate practice of school psychology in educational or school settings to improve the availability of school psychological services to the public. The Compact would establish a pathway to allow school psychologists to obtain equivalent licenses to provide school psychological services in any member state and promote the mobility of school psychologists between and among member states to address workforce shortages. The Compact would also facilitate the relocation of military members and their spouses who are licensed to provide school psychological services.

Definitions (Section 2)

The Compact would define various terms, including:

- "School psychological services" would mean academic, mental, and behavioral health services, including assessment, prevention, consultation and

*Supplemental notes are prepared by the Legislative Research Department and do not express legislative intent. The supplemental note and fiscal note for this bill may be accessed on the Internet at <https://klrd.gov/>

collaboration, intervention, and evaluation provided by a school psychologist in a school, as outlined in applicable professional standards as determined by the School Psychologist Interstate Licensure Compact Commission (Commission) rule; and

- “School psychologist” would mean an individual who has met the requirements to obtain a home state license that legally conveys the professional title of school psychologist as determined by Commission rule.

State Participation in the Compact (Section 3)

The Compact would define requirements for states to join and maintain eligibility as member states in the Compact, including enacting a Compact statute not materially different from the model legislation and participating in the sharing of information with the Commission and other member states as necessary. The Compact would require applicants for a home state license to have:

- Taken and passed a qualifying national exam as defined by the rules of the Commission;
- Completed a minimum of 1,200 hours of supervised internship, including at least 600 hours completed in a school prior to being approved for licensure; and
- Graduated from a qualifying school psychologist education program.

The Compact would provide for member states to set and collect a fee for granting an equivalent license.

***School Psychologist Participation in the Compact
(Section 4)***

The Compact would set requirements for a licensee to obtain and maintain an equivalent license from a remote state, including holding and maintaining a home state license, paying any required fees, and undergoing a criminal background check. To renew an equivalent license in a member state other than the home state, a licensee would be required to apply for renewal, complete a background check, and pay renewal fees as determined by the licensing authority.

Active Military Members or Their Spouses (Section 5)

The Compact would provide for a licensee who is an active military member or the spouse of an active military member to hold a home state license in any of the following locations:

- The licensee's permanent residence;
- A member state that is the licensee's primary state of practice; or
- A member state where the licensee has relocated pursuant to a permanent change of station.

Discipline and Adverse Actions (Section 6)

The Compact would not limit the authority of a member state to investigate or impose disciplinary measures on licensees according to the state's practice laws. Member states would be able to receive and would be required to provide files and information regarding the investigation and discipline, if any, of licensees in other member states upon request.

***Establishment of the School Psychologist Interstate
Licensure Compact Commission (Section 7)***

The Compact would create and establish a joint government agency, the School Psychologist Interstate Licensure Compact Commission (Commission), consisting of member states that have enacted the Compact. The Compact would provide requirements for membership, voting, and meetings of the Commission; the powers of the Commission; and the Executive Committee of the Commission.

The Compact would provide for the Commission to pay for the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization, and ongoing activities. The Commission would be able to levy and collect an annual assessment from each member state and impose fees on licensees to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the Commission. The Compact would require the Commission to adopt an annual report, including a financial review, and provide the report to the member states.

The Compact would provide for the qualified immunity, defense, and indemnity of its members, officers, employees, and representatives of the Commission acting within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities. The protections would not apply for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the individual's intentional, willful, or wanton misconduct. The Compact would not limit the liability of any licensee for professional malpractice or misconduct governed by applicable state laws.

Facilitating Information Exchange (Section 8)

The Compact would require the Commission to facilitate the exchange of information to administer and implement the provisions of the Compact, including the following licensee information:

- Identifying information;

- Licensure data;
- Adverse actions against a license and related information;
- Nonconfidential information related to alternative program participation;
- Any denial of application for licensure and the reasons for denial;
- The presence of investigative information; and
- Other information that may facilitate the administration of the Compact or the protection of the public, as determined by the rules of the Commission.

Rulemaking (Section 9)

The Compact would provide the Commission with the ability to promulgate reasonable rules to achieve the intent and purpose of the Compact. A majority of legislatures of the member states would be able to reject a rule by enactment of a statute or resolution within four years of adoption of the rule. The Compact would also provide for emergency rulemaking procedures.

Oversight, Dispute Resolution, and Enforcement (Section 10)

The Compact would provide for the executive and judicial branches of the state government in each member state to enforce the Compact and take all actions necessary and appropriate to implement the Compact.

If the Commission determines that a member state has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under the Compact, the Commission would

provide written notice to the defaulting state to describe the default and provide proposed means of curing the default. The Commission would be required to offer training and specific technical assistance regarding the default.

The Compact would define the process for removing a defaulting state, resolving disputes among member states, and enforcing the Compact against a member state or the Commission.

Effective Date, Withdrawal, and Amendment (Section 11)

The Compact would come into effect on the date that the Compact statute is enacted into law in the seventh member state. [Note: As of February 5, 2025, the Compact has been enacted in Colorado and West Virginia and is being considered in eight states, including Kansas.]

The Compact would provide for procedures to remove a defaulting member state or for a member state to withdraw from the Compact. The Compact would be amendable by enactment of law by all member states.

Construction and Severability (Section 12)

The Compact and the Commission's rulemaking authority would be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes, implementation, and administration of the Compact. The provisions of the Compact would be severable.

Consistent Effect and Conflict with Other State Laws (Section 13)

The Compact would not prevent or inhibit the enforcement of any other law of a member state not inconsistent with the Compact. Any laws, statutes, regulations, or other legal requirements in a member state in conflict with the Compact would be superseded to the extent

of the conflict, and all permissible agreements between the Commission and member states would be binding.

Background

The bill was introduced by the House Committee on Commerce, Labor and Economic Development at the request of a representative of the Kansas Chamber of Commerce.

House Committee on Health and Human Services

In the House Committee hearing, **proponent** testimony was provided by a private citizen and representatives of the Kansas Association of School Psychologists, the Kansas Adjutant General's Office, the Kansas Chamber of Commerce, and the U.S. Department of Defense. Conferees generally stated the Compact would streamline licensing for school psychologists practicing across state lines and would particularly be of assistance to military spouses and families moving across the country.

Written-only proponent testimony was provided by representatives of the Kansas Association of School Boards, the Kansas Association of School Psychologists, and the Greater Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

The House Committee amended the bill to make technical corrections.

Fiscal Information

A fiscal note was not available at the time the House Committee took action on the bill.

School Psychologist Compact; compact; school psychologists; psychology; interstate practice privileges